England's Warning Piece;

Shewing *the ſupreme* and *indiſpenſable Authority* of the *Laws* of GOD; and the *Impiety*, and *fatal Conſequences of ſcreening*, and *abetting* MURDER.

A

SERMON

Occaſioned by the untimely Death of

Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN

The YOUNGER,

Who was moſt inhumanly Murdered *near* his *Father's Houſe*, by an *arbitary military* POWER, on *Tueſday*, the 10th of *May*, 1768.

Preached at the *Requeſt* of his Friends, in the Pariſh Church of *Newington-Butts*, and *publiſhed* in Compliance with the *Demand* of the Publick.

By JOHN FREE,
Doctor in Divinity, *&c. &c. &c.*

Look to yourſelves, *and conſider of it*; *who knows but this may come to be your own Caſe.*

Seneca of Cruelty.

LONDON:

Printed for the AUTHOR, and Sold by W. BINGLEY, oppoſite *Durham-Yard* in the *Strand*; and Mrs. SHEPHERD, at the End of *Horſemonger-Lane*, *Southwark*, where the Murder was committed.

[Price ONE SHILLING.]

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414.

TO

Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN,

FATHER of the DECEASED.

SIR,

YOUR particular Requeſt, and the conſtant Demand of the Publick, have at length inclined me to conſent to the Printing of this Sermon; ſeeing that the armed Force is now removed, which, by the ſtrange Uſe, that was lately made of it, put us all without Diſtinction in * Danger of our Lives. I do not find, however,

* By Deſcription, the Face of Things in *Blackman-Street*, on the 10th of *May* in the Afternoon, was like that of a Town taken by a foreign Enemy, and expecting *military* Execution: The *Shops* were all *ſhut* up, the People aſſaulted as they were entring their own Houſes, driven about like Sheep, and made the *Sport* of ſuch infamous Wretches as the common Souldiers, who had the Inſolence to preſent their Pieces at thoſe who from their upper Chambers looked out into the Street. How would the *Londoners* have liked ſuch Treatment? And yet it is evident, that the Townſmen and Houſe-keepers of *Blackman-Street* were never in

ever, as yet, any among the Great, ſo ſenſible of our Caſe, as to be willing to patronize it publickly, and procure us Redreſs: and therefore, as you are ſo deeply and tenderly intereſted in the SUBJECT, the DEDICATION, I think, of Right belongs to You. Not that I intend from hence, after the Manner of DEDICATORS, to apply to your *Paſſions*; or make your *Wounds bleed afreſh*, by dwelling upon your Misfortunes; but rather to take Occaſion, from ſuch an Opportunity offered, to *conſole*, and *fortify* you in bearing up under an *Evil*, which, with *Reſpect to Yourſelf*, is now paſt a Remedy; and to teach you an *Acquieſcence* under the Diſpenſations of PROVIDENCE; not upon the tyrannick, and inhuman Hypotheſis---"*That whatever is, is Right*," but from a better and wiſer NOTION---That whatever is now *wrong*, will one Time or other be ſet to *rights*. I do not know, whether my *Religion* be ſuited to the Taſte of theſe *enthuſiaſtick* Times; but it is a Religion between God and myſelf, and a Religion likely to laſt longer than any of modern Invention. I believe in GOD, and ſee the *Diſorders* now ſubſiſting in the World; but I do not charge theſe

any Riot, or had any more Concern with the People in *St. George's Fields*, than the Citizens and Houſe-keepers in *Cheapſide*. As for the *great Road* and *Newington* Cauſeway, it was ſo dangerous, that beſide the Death of the People in and near the Hay-Market, the Balls penetrated the very Shutters of the Windows at a *great Diſtance* from the Place of *Action* in the *Fields*. Ought not Proclamation to have been made for the People to have left their Houſes? and Notice given in the adjacent Villages, to have prevented the Inhabitants from coming Abroad, who knew nothing of the Miſchief that was intended?

theſe Diſorders upon HIM or his PROVIDENCE.—"You have loſt an only Son,"---that you muſt have done by the Courſe of Nature.——But you will ſay,—— "*It was by the Hands of Ruffians*, pretending Authority to ſlay the *Innocent*."——No Doubt, theſe are *Calamities*, as *heavy*, as can be well imagined, and moſt grievouſly ſhocking to Human Nature---but enlarge your View a little, and conſider the preſent *Appearance* of Things, in *Conjunction* with *Futurity*, and you may find Occaſion yet to *poſſeſs your Soul in Patience*. It happens in the *Courſe* of this World, that very *good* Men meet with very unfavourable and injurious Treatment, and very *bad* Men on the contrary with much of earthly Happineſs. Of this our *Fellow-Creatures*, being in great Meaſure the *Inſtruments*, it really could not be expected, as far as they are concerned, that Things ſhould proceed very regular and even: ſince Men were conſtituted *free* Creatures, and at Liberty to behave as the *Law* of God requires; or to violate it, if thro' *Malignancy* of Heart they *chooſe* it.

But then you are to conſider, with all this, that Men are *accountable* for their Actions, "that GOD *judges the Earth*;" that is, he diſcerns between the *Good* and *Evil* tranſacted in it, and determines the *former* to be worthy of a *Reward*, and the *latter* to deſerve *Puniſhment*. And thence you are to infer, that as *Rewards* and *Puniſhments* in this *Life* are not always connected *immediately* with the reſpective *Obedience* or *Diſobedience* of Men, that there muſt be a *future* State; which

assures you of the *Immortality of your own Soul*; and that in Consequence of a Life of Innocence and Virtue here, you will be a joyful Spectator to all Eternity, of the exact and punctual Dispensations of God's *never-failing* and *unerring* JUSTICE.

I am, Sir,

With all Compassion,

Your faithful, and

obedient Servant,

Newington-Butts,
Oct. 15, 1758.

J. F.

Lately published by the AUTHOR, *Price* 1*s.*

The *Voluntary Exile*; or, the *English* POET'S SERMON in VERSE, written upon divers *Important* SUBJECTS, before he embarked for *France*, and dedicated *à La Coterie*, or the Society of *English* PATRIOTS. Part the First. With Variety of NOTES, *Religious*, *Historical*, and *Political*.

ENGLAND's WARNING-PIECE, &c.

Leviticus, Chap. xxiv. 21 and 22 Verſes—*He, that killeth a Man, he ſhall be put to Death.*

Ye ſhall have one Manner of Law, *as well for the* Stranger, *as for one* of your own Country: *for I am the* LORD your GOD.

THE LAWS of GOD, as delivered to us by his *Servant* MOSES, have been diſtinguiſhed into *three Sorts*, or *Kinds*; and paſs under the ſeveral Denominations of *Eccleſiaſtical*, *Moral*, and *Civil*. The *Eccleſiaſtical* LAWS have Reſpect only to Matters in Religion, deſcribing the *Nature* and *Attributes* of God, and the *general* SERVICE, which he challenges as Creator and Governor, from all Mankind; or the *particular* SERVICE, which was to be rendered him by his peculiar People, according to the *Ceremonies* of the *Jewiſh Church*.

The *Moral* LAWS preſcribe *Rules* for a Man's *private* Conduct; as a *Moral Agent*.

But the *Civil*, beſide the *moral* Ends and Purpoſes of *Individuals*, have alſo the *Community* for their OBJECT; and inform a Man, how he is to conduct himſelf as a *Citizen*, or a *Subject* of a *Common-wealth*.

Now theſe Precepts, which I have here read, are of a *Civil* Nature, and inſtruct us how we are to behave

as *Members* of a *Community*, in Caſes of *Injury* to our NEIGHBOUR; whether that *Injury* relate to his *Property* or his *Perſon.*—For the Paſſage more at large is to this Effect.

Breach for Breach, Eye for Eye, Tooth for Tooth: as he cauſed a Blemiſh in a Man, ſo ſhall it be done to him again. He that killeth a Beaſt, ſhall reſtore it, and he that killeth a Man *ſhall* be put to Death. *Ye ſhall have* one Manner of Law, as well for the Stranger, as for one of your own Country: *for I am the Lord your God.*

Aſſiſt us therefore, ALMIGHTY GOD! that with all due Attention we may acquire in the 1ſt Place a proper Notion of thy *immenſe Authority*, and how far it exceeds that of *human Lawgivers*; and then we ſhall be able more clearly to diſcover and duly conſider the high *Impiety*, and *fatal Conſequences* of *ſcreening*, or *abetting* Murder.

But *firſt*, as the *Almighty* here urges his *Authority*, as the *Cauſe*, that challenges *Obedience* to this Law; *Do it*—For *I am the Lord thy God*—Let us conſider with Fear and Trembling the Extent of his *Authority*, and how far it exceeds that of *human* Lawgivers.

The *Authority* of GOD then, as the ſupreme Lawgiver, being founded upon two of his *Attributes*; his infinite unerring *Wiſdom*, in diſcerning always what is fitteſt to be done, on the one Hand; and his infinite, and irreſiſtible *Power*, always ready to command Obedience to his Ordinances, on the other: it comes to paſs from hence, that every *Human* Law muſt either be taken *directly* from the *Laws* of God; or elſe be ſo ſtrictly ſubordinate, and conformable to his Laws, as not to carry with it the leaſt Appearance of Oppoſition to the ſame. For if that were poſſible, there might be Laws of Human Invention, which might oppoſe themſelves to the Will of God, which Attempt we ſhall find by the Sequel to be not

only impious with Reſpect to God, but unwarrantable, and impracticable, with Reſpect to Man.

1ſt, Becauſe they are only ſuch Laws, as are conformable to the Will of *God*, that can give a Magiſtrate a *Right* to command Obedience.

2dly, Becauſe they are only ſuch, that can be uſeful to *Society:* and therefore,

3dly, Only ſuch, that will be *ſubmitted* to by the Bulk of Mankind, without *Rebellion*, or *Reſiſtance.*

The firſt Demonſtration then of God's Superiority as a Lawgiver is evident from hence, that none but ſuch Laws as are conformable to his Will can impower an human Magiſtrate to require, or command, Obedience. For all human Powers become Powers, and derive their whole Force from conforming themſelves in their Conduct to the Will of God. Every Act of theirs, which is oppoſed to God's Ordinances is in itſelf null and void. And if the whole Adminiſtration of any Power be only a Repetition of ſuch Acts, then that Power ceaſes of Courſe to be a *Legiſlature:* The whole Series of Government from the Beginning having been illegal, in being a Power oppoſing itſelf to the Ordinances of God, and by Conſequence no Power at all, ſince the Powers, that be, muſt be ordained by him, and as ſuch muſt conform to his Ordinances in every Act of their Juriſdiction. If any one think that this Concluſion is not fairly collected, let him conſider upon this Occaſion the Nature of God's Supremacy.

For as he is the *ſupreme* Being, and the *Center* of all *Power*, the Power of making Laws and of governing by them muſt be originally and independently in him alone. Nothing under God can pretend to that Power independent of him. For the Independency of any Power neceſſarily ſuppoſes Supremacy. As the Supremacy of God therefore gives to him alone the original and independent Power of making Laws, ſo it makes it a Property to his Laws, that

his and only his exclude all Poſſibility of Doubt and Heſitation about the Obedience, which we are to render them.

Becauſe there is no *Will* above his, which we can offend, or *Power* above his, which we need to fear. His *abſolute Dominion* removes every *Doubt* about his Authority. All Heſitation on that Head ariſing from a Fear of Offenſe to a Perſon more powerful than him, whom we are ordered to obey, and whoſe Diſpleaſure may for that Reaſon bring a greater Inconvenience upon ourſelves. As therefore there is none more *powerful* than God, an immediate Obedience to his Laws is neceſſarily and inexcuſably due upon all Occaſions; which Thing is a great Intrenchment upon *human* Power, and lays us under a continual *Neceſſity* of examining *human* Injunctions by the *Rule* of God's Ordinances, in Order to ſee that they do not *claſh* with them.

For as *Man* is ſo infinitely inferior to *God*, Laws preſcribed by any of human Race are as different in their Obligation from thoſe preſcribed by God, as a *Creature* is different from its *Creator*. It is of the Nature of *Human* Laws therefore, by whomſoever they ſhall be enacted, that they cannot of Authority command Obedience, till they appear upon the Caſe to be *agreeable* to God's Ordinances. Whereas Laws which are conformable to the Will of God would be obeyed *voluntarily*, without any *Command* of a *Magiſtrate*, for the ſole Reaſon of their *Uſe*, and Excellence.

II. Which leads me to *another Reaſon* why all *human* Laws muſt be conformable to the *Will* of God, from the Conſideration that only ſuch *can be beneficial* to Mankind.

For if we are ſenſible that the *Laws* of God, as far as they are diſcerned by us, do all of them center in the Happineſs of Man, both of Individuals and of whole Societies, it is a natural Conſequence, that whatever

whatever Injunctions oppoſe thoſe Laws, muſt oppoſe at the ſame Time human Happineſs.

This Truth perhaps may ſtrike and affect us more ſtrongly if we illuſtrate it by particular Inſtances. For Example, let us imagine that natural *Equity* and *Juſtice* one of the *primary or principal Laws* of God ſhould be violated for the Sake of ſome oppoſite human Law, and you will ſoon ſee in what Degree that human Law will be detrimental. For natural Juſtice and Equity having Regard to the Reaſon and Fitneſs of Things, and diſtributing to every one, what his Circumſtances in impartial Right require, the Law which goes about to reverſe it, muſt overturn all Fitneſs, oppoſe all Reaſon, and take from every one what his Condition and Circumſtances by impartial Right require. Suppoſe the Decemviri at *Reme*, or the whole *Roman* Senate, or the Council of *five Hundred* at *Athens*, under the Pretence of quelling a Riot had ſigned a Decree to draw out a Party of their Forces, Mercenaries, which the People paid and fed for their own Defence, and place them in ſuch Manner that they ſhould under the Pretext of the Riot privily ſhoot at and deſtroy a Number of their *innocent Subjects* paſſing at a *Diſtance* in the *publick Ways* upon their own peaceable Concerns and not *ſuſpecting Danger*.

Suppoſe, That *after* the *Slaughter*, they ſhould exult publickly in a weak and cowardly Manner upon the Death of theſe innocent, unarmed, unſuſpecting People, as tho' they had defeated the Army of a foreign Enemy, publickly thank their military Executioners for their bloody Service, tell them, that they had done their Duty, and that they highly approved of their Conduct, encourage them farther to do their Work of Blood with Alacrity, promiſing them all the Protection againſt the Laws, which their Office could afford them, if ſuch Protection ſhould ever be wanted upon a like Occaſion.——

Could

Could Ordinances and Injunctions like theſe be *beneficial* to Society, or could any one pretend to deny, but that by conforming to them all *outward Order* muſt be deſtroyed, and all *inward Peace* diſturbed? For what makes the Mind of Man eaſy is, that he ſees his Affairs run in the right Channel, and that he is dealt with in the Manner, that he might reaſonably expect to be dealt with: as on the contrary if any Thing reverſe the equitable Diſtribution of Things, by cauſing Miſery, it as neceſſarily cauſes Anxiety and Diſcontent, as Juſtice produces Peace and Harmony.

Further we are to obſerve, that when *outward Order* is deſtroyed by *Cruelty*, and the *inward Peace* of Men's Minds diſturbed, Civil Troubles and Commotions muſt by Degrees enſue. For Peace and Security are the End and Aim of all human Labour; we keep our Lives for their Enjoyment, and hazard them for their Purchaſe. As Men are thus ſpirited and informed by Nature, we may imagine that they will be very much alarmed under the Apprehenſion of ſuch Rules or Orders, as threaten their natural Peace and Security, and thereby deſtroy their Happineſs.

It will appear, therefore, in the 3d Place, that ſuch *Laws* or *Orders* as are *not conformable* to the *Will* of God, by being of *no Uſe* or *Benefit*, but really hurtful to Mankind, will be attended with this other Inconvenience, that they will rarely be received or obeyed with Quietneſs.

For publick *Diſcontent* and Trouble ſoon paſs into open Oppoſition. In ſuch Caſes, it is generally, only a Defect of the Means of Reſiſtance, or the Power of helping themſelves, which can keep People in Subjection, ſuppoſing that thoſe, who are thus oppreſſed and irritated, are barely permitted but to live. Human Reſentment, when continually kept awake, will be contriving all the Means, and obſerving every Opportunity to reſiſt an unjuſt and tyrannick Injunction.

junction. Similitude of Misfortunes ſoon forms and fixes an Alliance. Alliances multiply in an intereſting Cauſe. And as Strength increaſes, *Accidents*, when carefully watched, are ſeldom wanting to furniſh an Opportunity for open and avowed Reſiſtance, to which Men are encouraged by that other Conſideration, that the Law, which oppoſes their *Happineſs*, is likewiſe oppoſite to the *Laws of God*, and therefore at the ſame Time that it would injure them, in caſe it were obeyed, it has really no Right to command their Obedience. Strong Motives for them to diſobey! when beſide their temporal Intereſt, other Reflexions at the ſame Time naturally preſent themſelves, and give a Religious Sanction to their Cauſe; as that they are to obey God rather than Man, and regard him in the firſt Place, who is the *ſupreme Lawgiver*, and far more dreadful in his Puniſhments than *Earthly Tyranny* in all its *Terrors*.

Having thus conſidered the *Immenſe Authority of God*, as the *ſupreme* LEGISLATOR, and how far it exceeds that of *human* LAWGIVERS, namely, as far as *Infinite* exceeds *Finite*, we ſhall be able readily to determine; whether any Human Power can have a Right to oppoſe, or diſpenſe with his Laws; particularly that, which is ſo clearly and expreſly declared in the *Text*, and which makes the Foundation of human Safety in Society.---*He that killeth a Man ſhall be put to Death.*

In the *firſt* Place then, any *Oppoſition* to this Law would be the higheſt *Impiety*. For as the Command is ſo very *expreſs* and *clear*, it would be flying in the Face of God Almighty to diſobey it. And therefore thoſe, who are concerned in ſuch an Attempt, let them be of what Rank and Condition they will, can expect nothing but God's Vengeance in this Life, and the inſupportable Terrors of that, which is to come. But beſide the *Impiety* of this Attempt and conſequent Vengeance of God Almighty, there are other

Arguments

Arguments drawn from the *Injuſtice* of ſlaying the Innocent, and the Danger ariſing from ſuch horrid Crimes, not only to *Individuals* therein concerned, but even to *Governors* themſelves in their publick Capacity, as render it quite impracticable by the *Law of Nature*, and all the *Rules of juſt Policy*, that this divine Injunction ſhould ever be repealed, or laid aſide.

For 1ſt, by the *Laws of Nature*, every Man has a Right to Safety in his *Perſon*, *Effects*, and other *Circumſtances*; unleſs that Right be ſomehow forfeited by *Miſdemeanor*. And therefore in *civilized* Society Men are always conſidered in this View, and are protected in the Enjoyment of theſe Privileges by the *civil* Magiſtrate. If that Magiſtrate acts in his true and proper Character, he watches over the Safety of the People, and ſhould reſiſt, repulſe, or puniſh thoſe, who hurt the Subject. For imagine only theſe *civil* Reſtraints removed, and a *military* armed Force let looſe upon the Defenceleſs and Innocent; and what *Devaſtation*, *Rapine* and *Bloodſhed*, what *Affliction*, and *Miſery* in every Shape, and on every Side muſt overwhelm Mankind? To fall proſtrate before theſe *Savages*, is to invite them to the Spoil, and encourage them to ſuch *Acts* of Violence as muſt end in the *Deſtruction* of *Society*, by baniſhing from among Men their Safety and their Peace.

It appears then, that in all Countries ſome Men ought to be *Oppoſers* of Injuries by *exacting Blood for Blood:* and throughout the known World, where Societies are formed, ſome Men are really ſet apart for that Purpoſe. It may be obſerved in different *States* and *Nations*, that theſe are not always People of exactly the ſame *Quality*, or *Denomination*. And for this there is good Reaſon; becauſe thoſe *Circumſtances* are to be regulated from Time to Time according to the *original Compact* of the State, the *great Charter*, which binds them in Society, and according to the various

Circum-

Circumſtances, under which, the Common-wealth at different Seaſons may ſubſiſt.

The Right of *oppoſing Injuries and of* ſlaying a *Murderer*, is originally to be ſure in every *Individual* who is formed by *Nature* to *defend* himſelf. But upon uniting in Society, Men ſo far *transfer* this Right to thoſe, they call their *Governors*, as to exerciſe it no more themſelves, except in Caſes, where the *Governor's* Power *wilfully* fails, or is *accidentally* not at Hand to aſſiſt them. *Rulers* then, whether they be few or many, or by whatſoever Titles they may be diſtinguiſhed, are, by their Office conſtituted, and *for this End hold their Authority*, to be a *Terror to Murderers*, and thoſe, *who do Violence*, and to defend the *natural* Rights and Privileges of their People. There is by Nature a tacit Compact of this kind between *Magiſtrates* and *People*: and in moſt Places an expreſs Engagement confirmed by ſolemn *Oaths*, and *Obligations* on both Sides. In Forms of Government ſo circumſtanced, if the *Governor* fail to act the Part aſſigned him, The *Condition* of the Obligation on the Part of the People is void *ipſo Facto*: for by loſing the Character of *Protector*, he *abdicates* the *Right* and *Title* of a Prince.

So that the Neglect to *puniſh Murderers* appears to be *deſtructive* to PRINCES themſelves; as it may, and has ſometimes proved a Means of depriving them of their *Authority*, at other Times of loſing the *Affections* of their People, and drawing a long Train of Misfortunes upon their own * Poſterity. Certain it is, that it has been a Means to deprive them of their Authority. Since we find that Sovereigns are by their Office required as far as the State can enable them to ward off Injuries; and therefore in Caſe of

* This has been obſerved of the Poſterity of *James* the Firſt, whoſe Favourite *Carr*, was one of the Murderers of Sir *Thomas Overbury*. See more of this Affair, and the Character of the ſaid *James*, in a Poem of the *Author's*, entitled, the *Voluntary Exile*, ſold by Mr. *Bingley*.

Neglect the People have imagined, that they may reſume this *delegated* Power of *reſiſting Injuries*, and execute it for themſelves.

Nor is this the only *Caſe* wherein the bad Conduct of Princes has furniſhed the People with a Plea for taking the Reins of Government into their own Hands. For ſuppoſing the *ſupreme* Magiſtrate (which is natural enough upon forſaking his own Subjects) to league with the *Enemy*; or upon his own Motion, or Choice, to grow *injurious*; the People have then taken upon them to *reſiſt* that *Magiſtrate*.

" For, ſay they, if thoſe very *Perſons*, who are im-
" powered and appointed for the *Defenſe* of the
" Society, turn their AUTHORITY and POWER
" *againſt it*, and inſtead of ſuppreſſing, commit In-
" juries, they are certainly to be reputed *publick*
" Enemies. For a *publick* Enemy could do nothing
" worſe. The Power of reſiſting Injuries therefore
" muſt in ſuch a Caſe immediately change Place;
" ſince for the *Preſervation* of *Society*, it muſt ſubſiſt
" *ſomewhere*: and as the ſame *Perſon* cannot at the ſame
" Time be both *Offender* and the *Puniſher* of his own
" Offenſes; it revolves then back to thoſe, who gave
" it, and in Regard it is to be employed againſt ſuch
" as do Injuries, it will bear hard upon thoſe, who
" are really found in that *Character*, without Reſpect
" had to any *nominal* Diſtinction." This is very evident, from the Hiſtory of CHARLES the Firſt, who tho' a KING by *Title*, was *formally* arraigned for countenancing the *Murder* of his SUBJECTS, and executed accordingly as a Criminal. From a Perſuaſion that the Laws were equally *a Rule* of Action for the Subject, and the Prince; conſequently, that if Princes broke the Laws, they muſt ſuffer the Penalties like other Men.

So dangerous is it for PRINCES to think, that they have a *Right* of diſpenſing with, or oppoſing the ſovereign *Laws* of Almighty God.

And the Deception has been quite as fatal to ſuch, as have made themſelves their *Tools* or *Advocates*.

Thoſe, who will take the Trouble of conſulting our *antient* Hiſtories, which if duly attended to, contain Treaſures of uſeful Knowledge both for the *Subject*, and the *Prince*, will find theſe Wretches, I mean the Advocates for bloody, and deſpotick Meaſures, notwithſtanding their high Expectation of Reward, generally diſappointed of their Hopes, treated for the moſt Part as the Peſts of Society, followed by the Execration of the People, or extinguiſhed by a violent Death.

If the Time or Place would permit, many *Examples* of this Sort might be produced; eſpecially in the Reigns of our weak, and obſtinate, or ignorant, and unexperienced * Kings.

But as Events, which are neareſt to us, are generally apt to ſtrike and affect us moſt; I ſhall content myſelf in this Particular, with a ſhort Review of the Reign of *James* the Second. This Prince, deluded by *Sophiſtry* of his *Lawyers*, and his *Court*, affected to

 call

* In the Reign of *Edward* II. the ridiculous Fondneſs, which that Monarch expreſſed for *Gaveſton*, created innumerable Diſputes. At length the *Barons* had Recourſe to Arms, and *Gaveſton* was beheaded. After that, *Spenſer* the Father was, without a Trial, hanged and quartered; and his Son executed on a Gallows 50 Feet high.

In the Reign of *Richard* II. we may obſerve the Fate of the great *Lawyers*, who entered into a Conſpiracy with the KING againſt the LAWS; and ſet themſelves to invent *new Articles* of Treaſon, or *Precedents* of *Outlawry*, which might *take off*, or *diſable* the *popular* LORDS. Judge BELKNAP, *Chief Juſtice* of the *Common Pleas*, foreſaw the Danger of the Enterprize, and therefore entered very unwillingly into the *Royal* PLOT. "*There wants*, ſays he, "*but an Hurdle, an Horſe, and an Halter, to carry me to the Death* "*I deſerve.*" His Accomplices are recorded to have ſhared the End, he expected. For at the *Meeting of the Parliament*, they were ſeized, *as they ſat in Judgment*, and *Treſilian*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *King's Bench*, being brought before the *Parliament*, in the Morning, was ordered to be drawn to *Tyburn*, in the Afternoon, and executed in an extraordinary Manner.

call the Laws of *England* his Laws; and therefore aſſumed a Power of * *diſpenſing* with them as he ſaw Occaſion. The Conſequence of which was, that he might do *juſt what he lik d*, and indemnify his *Creatures*, juſt as *he pleaſed*, let their Crimes and Villainies be as exceſſive as they would: yet after all theſe Expedients, could he reſcue a † KIRK from publick Abhorrence? or prevent the Fate of JEFFERIES? Was he not even at laſt obliged to give Orders to *diſband* his Troops ‡ without paying them, thoſe Executioners of his *arbitrary* Power, whoſe Murders and Exceſſes drew an *Odium* upon the more generous Part of the Souldiery, and made the Name of a *ſtanding Army* ſo odious to the *Engliſh*, that they afterwards voted King *William* no more than *ſeven thouſand Men*, to which they added, that they ſhould be all the "*King's natural born Subjects?*" which was not at all a wonder; the Bulk of the Nation out of the Influence of the Court always eſteeming our *Militia* or *trained Bands* as our natural, permanent, and *conſtitutional* Defenſe, and conſidering the *ſtanding* Forces in *Times of Peace*, as no other than a *Band* of Mercenary Slaves, whoſe *Trade was Death*, and who having then no foreign Enemy to find them Employment, muſt either be paid for their *Idleneſs*, or exerciſe their *violent Calling*

* "It was ſaid (ſays Biſhop Burnet) in Favour of the *Prerogative*, that the Government of *England* was *entirely in the King*; that the Crown was an *Imperial* Crown, the Importance of which was, that it was *abſolute*; all penal Laws were Powers lodged in the Crown, to enable the King to force the Execution of the Law, but were no Bars to limit or bind up the King's Power; the King could pardon all Offenſes againſt Law, and forgive the Penalties; and why could he not as well *diſpenſe* with them? Acts of Parliament had been often ſuperſeded; the *Judges* had ſometimes given their Directions, in *Charges* on *Circuits*, to *enquire after ſome Acts of Parliament no more*."—&c. Vol. III. P. 74. Anno 1686.

† For a farther Account of KIRK, JEFFERIES, and JAMES II. ſee the Appendix to this Sermon, NOTE the *firſt*.

‡ "And the doing of this without paying them, was the letting ſo many armed Men looſe upon the Nation," &c. P. 262.

Calling againſt thoſe *very People*, who ſtarve their Families to give them their Bread. Circumſtances! at ſome Times ſo provoking, as to have forced the Subjects of this Country to put this formidable *Dilemma* to their Princes——*Diſband* or *abdicate*; or elſe *diſband* or *die*.

All theſe have been the Conſequences of the crying Sin of *Murder*, and of oppoſing, upon that Head, the *Laws* of God, which plainly ſhews, beſide the *Impiety* and unpardonable *Preſumption* of ſuch a *Crime*, the dreadful *temporal Evils* and Calamities, which attend upon *all Ranks* and Degrees of Men, who dare to be *Abetters* of the ſame.

Thus then I have finiſhed the *two* Points of *Doctrine*, which I intended to eſtabliſh from the Words of the Text, and ſhewn you in the 1ſt Place the *Supreme*, and *indiſpenſable* Authority of the *Laws* of God; and 2dly, the high *Impiety* and *fatal Conſequences* of *ſcreening*, and *abetting Murder*, which of Courſe puts an End to the Doctrine of the Sermon.

Would to God, that I might paſs over in *Silence* the *melancholy* Event, which has been the Occaſion of it: but I am required to add a ſhort Narrative of the Fact, and to tell you plainly, what the *Inhabitants* are already but too ſenſible of, that this Sermon owes its Origin to the late bloody Tranſactions in the Neighbourhood of *St. George's Fields*, where, beſide the particular Loſs we here lament, by the murderous *Arrangement* and *Poſition* of the Troops, ſo many other * innocent Perſons were ſlain at a *Diſtance*, who had no manner of Connexion with the *Rioters*, but were paſſing on the *high Roads* to other Places, and intent upon their own Concerns: I therefore call this Poſition a *murderous* Arrangement, becauſe, as the Souldiery are repreſented by the Papers to have taken Poſt with their *Backs* to the Priſon *Wall*, theſe fatal Conſequences were unavoidable, for their Shot in this Situation

* See the hard Fate of ſome of them in *Appendix*, Note II.

Situation commanded all the Avenues acroſs the Fields. Whereas, if the Troops had faced the *Wall*, with the *Rioters* between them and the *Wall*, the *Wall* would have received the Random Shot, and many of theſe Evils been *prevented*, which aroſe even from the *Manner*, *in which they took their Poſt*.

But the *Souldiers* concerned in the *Murder* of the *Deceaſed*, by what Authority I know not, *were off their Poſt*, and purſuing *another* Man acroſs the Road into a Yard where there was a * *Cowhouſe*; the Deceaſed, who had juſt parted from a Converſation which he had with his Mother, was going about his Father's Buſineſs, but ſeeing, as it is imagined, at that Inſtant, from his Father's Houſe, the Motion in the Fields, went out into the high Road before the Houſe, to inform himſelf farther; when obſerving the Man purſued, and the Souldiers following to go into the Yard above mentioned, he went after them by another Way nearer his Father's Premiſſes to ſee the Event; by this Time the Man they had purſued had made his Eſcape, by ſhutting the Door of the Cowhouſe againſt the Souldiers, who *coming in juſt as the Deceaſed entered by another Door*, would not inform themſelves who he was, but with Oaths encouraged each other to ſhoot him upon the Spot. Thus fell, as the firſt bloody Victim to a new arbitrary Power in *England*, a valuable, ſober, well-diſpoſed young Creature, the Comfort of his Parents, the Delight of his Friends, and whoſe Life and Converſation were ſo remarkably harmleſs and inoffenſive, that in this Particular he hath hardly left his Equal.

This Eagerneſs therefore to ſhed ſuch innocent Blood, muſt give every thinking Man more Cauſe to ſuſpect that the Command for uſing the Troops † *effectually* was very poſitive, from ſome Quarter or other, otherwiſe

* See Appendix at the End.

† The Expreſſion in the Warrant of the Secretary of State. See Appendix, Note III.

otherwiſe the Offenſe of the Murderers would be ſtill more inſolent and preſumptuous, if committed of their own Motion. It may be difficult perhaps at preſent to know preciſely, who were their Accomplices, till by a Judicial or Parliamentary Enquiry, Matters ſhall be brought to Light. Something, however, may be gathered from the Style of the Warrant from the *Secretary* of STATE to the Juſtices of the Peace, previous to theſe Hoſtilities, and likewiſe from the Letter, which has lately appeared in Print from the *Secretary* at WAR. The *Contents* of which Letter are of a more extraordinary Nature and more alarming than any Act of Authority, that has been publiſhed in England ſince the fixing of our Conſtitution, at the *Revolution* under King WILLIAM III. A Proceding ſtill the ſtranger, as by that *Conſtitution* our *Mercenary Troops* are no * Part of our Government. They depend upon a *Vote* in Parliament, and may be *diſbanded* every Year. Nay, our Anceſtors at that Time were ſo jealous of theſe Inſtruments of *Tyranny*, that after the Battel of the *Boyne*, and the Reduction of *Ireland*, they even ordered back to *Holland* the † *Guards* of the King himſelf, giving him thereby

* See the Preamble to an Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, &c. Anno Oct. Georgii 3tia Regis.

The Words are " Whereas the raiſing or keeping a *ſtanding* Army in theſe Kingdoms *in Times of Peace is againſt Law*, &c.

† The *Commons* having reduced the *Standing Army*, as was obſerved above, to ſo ſmall a Number as ſeven thouſand Men, and thoſe all *Engliſh*, a new Attempt was made, on the Part of the Court, for keeping the *Dutch* Guards in *England*, but that was rejected, tho' the King ſent a Meſſage deſiring it.

" In carrying theſe Points, many hard Things were ſaid againſt the *Court*, and againſt the *King* himſelf. It was ſuggeſted, *that he loved not the Nation*; that he was on the Reſerve with all *Engliſhmen*, and ſhewed no *Confidence* in them; but that as ſoon as the Seſſion of *Parliament* was over, he went immediately to *Holland*, not to look after the Affairs of the *States*, which would have been more excuſeable---but to enjoy a *lazy* PRIVACY at *Loo*---where with a few *Favourites* he paſſed the Summer in a Way, that did not raiſe his Character."---BURNET's Hiſtory of *his own Times*, Vol. IV. P. 329.

thereby to underſtand that the KING of *England* ſhould have no other Guards than *the Affections of his People*, which was certainly the Way to make him more *careful not to loſe them*; but now according to the true Spirit and Meaning of this Letter from the *Secretary* at *War*, delivered it ſeems by Way of ORDER, the Method of depending upon Affection is ſo much altered, that the *People may be murdered with their Affections*, and the *Mercenaries* who committed the *Murders* publickly applauded, and promiſed all Protection in the Deed. But does not this Promiſe annihilate or ſuperſede the Laws? and if Language has any Meaning, inform us, that while we ſtand gazing unthinkingly one upon another, our Lives and Liberties are in Danger? that is, they depend upon another's Will, and that it is a Doubt, the Parole or Watch-word being given, whether we have really any longer a Place of Safety in our own Houſes, or a Sanctuary to flie unto, if attacked in the very Houſe of God?

It is to be hoped, however, and the whole Iſſue of the Thing ſeems at preſent to depend on that, that the Lords the *Judges* entertain better *Principles*, and *Principles* more agreeable to our *Conſtitution*, than the King's *Secretary* at *War*. Bred to all the Diſtinctions of *Right* and *Wrong*, and uſed to diſtribute Juſtice, they muſt know it to be a Law of the ALMIGHTY, that, *he that killeth a Man muſt be put to Death*, and that it will be very dangerous to others, as well as to themſelves, to oppoſe *their Authority* to the *Authority and Laws of God*, who is the *only* LAWGIVER, the *only* POTENTATE, *the King of Kings, and Lord of Lords*, to whom both they and we are to ſhow our Submiſſion, and by Obedience to his Commands to aſcribe unto him, all Honour, Glory, and Dominion, which are his *Prerogative* for ever and ever.

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APPENDIX.

NOTE I. A farther Account of KIRK and JEFFERIES, mentioned Page 12. of this Sermon, and the Weakneſs and Cruelty of JAMES II.

NOTE II. The Names of ſome of the Innocent People, who were killed on the 10th of *May*, 1768, in the great Road, or paſſing on the other Highways at a Diſtance; with an Account of the Speech of the *Coroner*, and the Conduct of the *Chance-Medley* Juries, from *Lloyd's Evening Poſt* of *May* 16; with ſhort Remarks upon the ſame.

NOTE III. Some Obſervations on the Warrant ſigned *W——th*, addreſſed to *Daniel Ponton*, Eſq; Chairman of the Seſſion, and the reſt of the Juſtices of Peace, of that Diviſion of the County of *Surry*, previous to the Commiſſion of Hoſtilities, ſaid to come from the *Secretary* of STATE.

NOTE IV. The Letter of the *Secretary* at WAR, delivered in the Form of an ORDER, to the Detachment of the Third Regiment of Guards, printed in the *Gazetteer*, *May* 18, and other Papers. With Obſervations upon the ſame, from the publick Papers.

NOTE V. The *Coroner's* Inquiſition, and the *Depoſitions* taken before him, relative to the *Murder* of Mr. ALLEN; likewiſe the *Affidavits* before the *Juſtices*, before they would grant a *Warrant* to apprehend the Murderers.

APPENDIX.

Note the Firſt.

NUMBER I.

A farther Account of KIRK, *mentioned Page* 12, *of this Sermon.*

KIRK, who had commanded long in *Tangier*, was become ſo ſavage by the Neighbourhood of the *Moors* there, that ſome Days after the Battel he ordered ſeveral Priſoners to be hanged up at *Taunton*. It is probable that the Lady's Huſband, who proſtituted her Body to him to ſave her Huſband's Life (related by *Pomfret* in his Poems) was one of thoſe unhappy Sufferers. The Execution ſerved only as an Entertainment for *Kirk* and his Company, who at every new Health hanged up a freſh Priſoner. And they were ſo brutal, that obſerving the ſhaking of the Legs of thoſe they had hanged, it was ſaid among them, that they were dancing; and upon that Muſick was called for. This was both ſo illegal, and ſo inhuman, that it might have been expected, that ſome Notice would have been taken of it; but *Kirk* was only chid fot it. And it was ſaid, that he *had a particular Order for ſome military Executions:* So that he could only be chid for the *Manner* of it.

NUMBER II.

A farther Account of Judge JEFFERIES, *mentioned Page* 12. *of this Sermon; and of the Weakneſs and Cruelty of King* James II.

BUT as if this had been nothing (ſays the Hiſtorian) *Jefferies* was ſent the *Weſtern* Circuit to try the Priſoners. His Behaviour was beyond any thing that ever was heard of in a civilized Nation. He was perpetually either drunk, or in a Rage, liker a Fury than the Zeal of a Judge. He required the Priſoners to plead guilty; and in that Caſe, he gave them ſome Hope of Favour, if they gave him no Trouble; otherwiſe he told them, that he would execute the Letter of the Law upon them, in its utmoſt Severity. This made many plead guilty, who had a great Defence in Law. But he ſhewed no Mercy. He ordered a great many to be hanged immediately, without allowing them a Minute's Time to ſay their Prayers, *&c.*

But that which brought all his Exceſſes to be imputed to the King himſelf, and to the Orders given by him, was, that the King had a particular Account of his Proceedings written to him every Day; and he took Pleaſure to relate them in the Drawing-Room to Foreign Miniſters, and at his Table called it *Jefferies*'s Campaign: *ſpeaking of all he had done in a Style*, that neither became the Majeſty nor Mercifulneſs of a great Prince. *Dykeveld* was at that Time in *England*, one of the Ambaſſadors, whom the *States* had ſent over to congratulate the King upon his coming to the Crown. He told me (ſays the Hiſtorian) that *the King talked ſo often of theſe Things*, in his Hearing, that he wondered to ſee him break out into thoſe Indecencies. And upon *Jefferies*'s coming back, he was created a Baron and a

Peer of *England*; a Dignity, which though anciently ſome Judges were raiſed to it, yet in theſe later Ages, as there was no Example of it, ſo it was thought *inconſiſtent* with the *Character* of a Judge.

Vengeance however overtook him at the laſt. About the Time of his Maſter's Departure he was ſeized (as ſome ſay) in the Habit of a Sailor at *Wapping*, by People who knew him, and inſulted with all the Scorn and Violence they could invent; and after many Hours *toſſing him about*, when he was ſcarce alive, carried before the Lord Mayor, to be commit-to the *Tower*, which the Lord *Lucas* had then ſeized, and in it declared for the Prince. The Mayor was ſo affected at the Sight of the Populace, and the abject Appearance of a Man that had made all People fly before him, (for *Mayors* at that Time *were not Privy-Counſellors)* that he fell into Fits, and died ſoon after of the Fright.

Note the Second.

A List *of ſome of the Perſons killed and wounded* May 10, 1768, *in* St. George's Fields; *printed to prevent the Publick from being impoſed by the Falſehoods of the Court-Writers, one of whom had the Impudence lately to inſinuate, that there was only* one *Perſon ſlain in* St. George's Fields.

Mr. *William Redburn*, Weaver, ſhot through the Thigh, died in the *London Hoſpital.*

William Bridgeman, ſhot through the Breaſt, as he was ſitting on a Hay Cart in the Hay-Market, died inſtantly.

Mary Jeffs, of *St. Saviour's*, who was ſelling Oranges, by the Hay-Market, died the ſame Day.

Mr.

Mr. *Boddington*, Baker, of *Coventry*, ſhot through the Thigh-Bone, died in *St. Thomas's Hoſpital.*

Mr. *Lawley*, a Farrier, died the 12th of *May.*

Margaret Walters, *Mint*, pregnant, died the 12th of *May.*

Mary Green, ſhot through the Right-Arm Bone, now remains in *St. Thomas's Hoſpital*, *October* 20, 1768.

Mr. *Nicholls*, ſhot through the Fleſh of his Breaſt.

Mrs. *Egremont*, ſhot through her Garment under her Arms.

Mr. ———, in *Kent-Street*, ſtabb'd with a Bayonet in his Loins.

Mr. ———, unknown, ſtabb'd with a Bayonet.

I have ſeen a Liſt containing the Names of many more Perſons than theſe, which is at preſent miſlaid; but that Loſs will be compenſated by a full and authentick Account of theſe Matters, which it is ſaid will ſoon be publiſhed by an able Hand.

There was an Account of ſome of the Inquiſitions taken upon the Death of theſe People, in the publick Papers, where we have the ſingular Speech of a *Coroner*, and a View of the *Qualifications*, *Honeſty*, and *Underſtanding* of ſome of the *Jurors*, of which I ſhall give this ſhort *Specimen*, as it ſtood in *Lloyd's Evening Poſt* of *May* 16.

" The Coroner, in his ſumming up the Evidence to the Jury, obſerved, that every unhappy Caſe of this Kind, was attended with its particular Circumſtances, which were to be the immediate Subjects of their Attention and Inquiry; that young *Allen*'s Caſe was in no Manner to bias them, nor were they to regard any Reports; that they were to lay aſide all popular Reſentment or Prejudice; and to give a Verdict *according to the Evidence*, without any *Fear*, *Favour*, *Affection*, *Hatred*, or *Ill-will*; in doing which, they would act conſiſtent with their Oaths, and diſcharge their Conſciences."

" The

" The Jury, after ſome Time conſulting, brought in their Verdict *Chance Medley*, in which they confirmed the Verdict of the Jury at *St. Saviour*'s Pariſh."

I have two ſhort *Remarks* to make upon this Narrative, the firſt with reſpect to the Speech of the *Coroner*, and the ſecond with reſpect to the *Conduct* of ſome of the *Jurors*.

Firſt, the *Coroner* tells them, that they *were not to regard any Reports*; certainly ſome Reports contribute to an Information? Is not the Account of every Evidence a *Report of the Caſe?*—And were theſe Reporters to be excluded?——Previous to this he ſays, " That " young *Allen*'s Caſe was in no Manner to bias " them."—Why ſo? Becauſe the Jury in that Caſe brought in their Verdict *Wilful Murder*.—Is not this then plainly directing the Jury, that in the Caſe *before them*, they were *not* to *bring it in* Wilful Murder?—Very well, Mr. *Coroner*, where had you been, before the Inquiſition?

Now for the *Jury*—I hope they had a good Dinner;—but what did they do upon the Caſe?—Why, after conſulting ſome Time, they brought in their Verdict *Chance Medley*; but if they poſſeſſed any Degree of common Honeſty, or common Senſe, I do not ſee how they could affirm, that what was done by *expreſs Orders*, was done by *Chance*.—But it ſeems this was to countenance the Conduct of their Brethren of *St. Saviour's*, who had done the ſame before.

Not

Note the Third.

Relating to the Warrant *of the Secretary of* State, *mentioned in the 12th and 13th Pages of this Sermon, which was ſigned* W——th, *and directed to* Daniel Ponton, *Eſq; Chairman of the Seſſion, and the reſt of the* Juſtices *in the ſame Diviſion of the County of* Surry, *previous to the actual Commiſſion of* Hoſtilities.

As a *free-born* Subject of *England*, I think that I have juſt Reaſon to make a Complaint to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, concerning the Nature and Tendency of ſuch a Warrant as this; and that I have a Right to explain to them the Grounds and Reaſons which move me on the Behalf of myſelf and my Fellow-Subjects to offer, upon this Occaſion, a ſhort Petition for Redreſs; ſince I have been taught from my Infancy, to look upon that Houſe as an immoveable Barrier between the Privileges of the People, and the Power of the Crown, who by the Nature of their Inſtitution, and the Laws of this Land, are conſtituted the Guardians of my Life and Liberty, and an Aſylum for their Fellow-Subjects or Conſtituents, when under Oppreſſion or Diſtreſs.

Relying, therefore, upon their Protection, and addreſſing myſelf *to them*, I beg leave to obſerve, with reſpect to the Nature of this Warrant, that it has all the Appearance of a *General Warrant* in its *Kind*; and that it has been ſo underſtood by ſome of thoſe, to whom it was directed, I find by its Conſequences, and the Manner in which they put it in Execution. For upon the *Trial* of Mr. *Guillam*, a Juſtice of the Peace, who was indicted for *Murder*, committed

committed in *St. George's Fields*, Mr. *Derbyſhire*, a Witneſs againſt him, teſtifies in open Court, That he, the ſaid Mr. *Guillam*, declared, "*That he had* "*Orders from the Miniſtry to fire upon the People.*"— "*And that there muſt be ſome Men killed*, &c." Where it is to be obſerved, that he makes no *Diſtinction* of *Perſons* or *Places*, ſaying only, *Some Men.*—But *ſome Men*, without Diſtinction, means *any Men*, or *any where*—ſo there be but *ſome.*

If theſe Things were done in Conſequence of *this* Warrant, and *this* Warrant was ſo interpreted, are not here all the Marks of a *General Warrant?* And are not *General Warrants* for SLAUGHTER as *illegal* in this Country, (as they are more fatal to the *Subject*) as *General Warrants* affecting only their *Liberty* and *Property?*—*Liberty* may be regained—*Property* may be recovered;—but *Life* can never be reſtored again. This *Kind* of *General Warrants*, therefore, certainly demands the Attention of the *Houſe of Commons*, as much as the other. And will no-body *petition* the *Houſe* upon this important Occaſion? That their Lives may no longer lie at the *Mercy* of another, or the *Mercy* of an ORDER from a Fellow-Subject.

For my Part, as this has thus the Appearance of a *General Warrant*, and might have affected *my Life*, or the Life of any the moſt *innocent Man* in *England*, that chanced to come unknowingly within the *Reach* of its *Execution*, which was *Military*, and never *proclaimed elſewhere* in a *publick* Manner, as *Military Executions* ſhould be, (to give Strangers and Men of Buſineſs, whoſe Affairs might neceſſarily lead them that Way, Notice of the Danger) I think the People of *England* have a Right, by Means of their *Repreſentatives*, to demand *Satisfaction* for the *Injury*, and ſuch a Security for their *Lives* and *Perſons* hereafter, as no Attempts of this Sort may ever endanger again. And, therefore, I put forth this as my *Petition* and *Information*, to the *Honourable Houſe of Commons*, if they

they will pleaſe *to take Notice of it*, in Order to obtain an End ſo deſireable; hoping that the *Honourable Houſe* will pay a proper Attention to a Matter of ſuch *Importance:* Since a *General Warrant* for SLAUGHTER might otherwiſe, one Time or other, according to the *Humour* of thoſe, who are to *execute* it, affect the *Lives* of our *Repreſentatives*, as well as our own.

For ſuppoſe a Juſtice of Peace ſhould ſay, (as they are repreſented in Mr. *Guillam*'s Trial) "*I have an Order from the Miniſtry to kill five-and-twenty Men*," and the firſt Men, that came by, ſhould be *Members of Parliament;* why, if the *Juſtice* did not like them, they might be *diſpatched*; for the Warrant was *general*, "to *kill ſo many Men*," and they, happening to be of the *human* Species, muſt conſequently come within his Orders: Seeing, therefore, theſe Things in this Light, I muſt once more humbly petition the *Honourable Houſe of Commons*, that they would be pleaſed to take theſe extraordinary Tranſactions into their moſt ſerious Conſideration, and find a Remedy againſt ſuch Evils for the future.

Note the Fourth.

NUMBER I. *Taken from the publick Papers.*

ORDERS. PAROLE is *Wandſworth.*

The Field Officer in waiting of the Foot-Guards received Yeſterday the following Letter.

SIR, —— *Office, May* 11, 1768.

"HAVING this Day had the Honour of mentioning to the —— the Behaviour of the Detachments from the ſeveral Battalions of Foot-Guards, which have been lately employed in aſſiſting the Civil Magiſtrates and preſerving the publick Peace, I have great Plea-

ſure in informing you, that his —— highly approves of the Conduct of both the Officers and Men, and means that his ——'s Approbation ould be communicated to them through you. Employing the Troops on ſo diſagreeable a Service, always gives me Pain; but the Circumſtances of the Times makes it neceſſary. I am perſuaded they ſee that Neceſſity, and will continue, as they have done, to perform their Duty with Alacrity. I beg you will be pleaſed to aſſure them, that every poſſible Regard ſhall be ſhewn to them; their Zeal and good Behaviour upon this Occaſion deſerve it; and in caſe any diſagreeable Circumſtance ſhould happen in the Execution of their Duty, they ſhall have every Defence and Protection, that the Law can authorize, and this Office can give. I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient, and moſt humble Servant,

B——.

Field-Officer in Staff waiting for the three Regiments of Foot-Guards.

Officers for Guard on *Saturday* next, Lieut. Col. *Groyn*, &c. &c."

NUMBER II. *From the publick Papers.*

"An Officer of the Guards, on whoſe Veracity I can rely, has informed me, that the S—— at W— has thought proper to write a Letter of Thanks to the commanding Officer of the Troops lately employed in *St. George's Fields.* The Subſtance of it, as well as I can remember, is rather of an extraordinary Nature, and I think deſerves the Attention and Conſideration of the Publick. I underſtand that his L——p thanks them for their good Behaviour, and aſſures them that his ——— *highly approves* of their Conduct. He farther engages his Promiſe, that

that whatever bad Conſequences may enſue, they may depend upon the utmoſt Aſſiſtance and Support that his Office can afford them. Without entering into the Evidence on which the Coroner's Verdict againſt an Officer and ſome Souldiers of the Guards was founded, I ſhall not ſcruple to ſay, that this Mention of the ——'s Name is very improper and indecent. The F—— of his People undoubtedly laments the fatal Neceſſity, which has occaſioned the Murder of one of his Subjects, but cannot be ſuppoſed to *approve highly* of a Conduct, which has had dreadful Conſequences. An Event of this ſhocking Nature may admit of Excuſe and Mitigation from Circumſtances of Neceſſity, but can never be the Object of the *higheſt Approbation*;—much leſs was it proper to ſignify ſuch ſtrong Approbation of a Conduct, which includes a Fact ſtill *ſub Judice*, and the Particulars of which are not yet known with any Degree of Certainty.

The S——— at W—— would have done better in confining his Letter to the Expreſſion of his own Sentiments. What he has ſaid for himſelf, if I am rightly informed, will require more Wit than he poſſeſſes to defend. For the mere Benefit of the Law, I preſume, the Priſoners will hardly thank him. It is a Benefit they are entitled to, and will certainly have, whether he and his Office interfere or not. If he means any thing more, let him look to his Words. But I hold it to be highly unconſtitutional as well as illegal, to promiſe official Support and Protection to either Party, in a criminal Caſe, wherein the King proſecutes for the Loſs of his Subject. There is a Degree of Folly in a Miniſter of the Crown ſigning ſuch a Letter, which looks like Infatuation; but I hope the Court of *King's Bench*, or ſome other Court, will let him know what the Law calls *Abetment* and *Maintenance*, and bring him to his Senſes. FIAT JUSTITIA."

NUMBER III. *From the publick Papers.*

WHEN I ſaid in my Letter Yeſterday, that we were not yet under a Military Government, I little thought how near we were to it. I little expected to ſee an *Approbation given out in Orders*, of the Behaviour of the Foot-Guards, by which ſo many of the King's innocent, unarmed Subjects had been killed. Leſs ſtill did I expect to ſee the *noble Secretary*, who communicated theſe Orders, of ſo ſanguinary a Diſpoſition as to acknowledge, "that he had great Pleaſure in informing them of this Approbation." His Lordſhip was born and educated a Preſbyterian; his Father was one of the chief Pillars of that Sect all his Life; and the Secretary, I am bold to ſay, would not have been taken into Employment, at the Time he was, if he had not been underſtood and believed to be a *Whig*. But is the Letter I refer to, in your Paper of Yeſterday, conſiſtent with Whiggiſh Principles? No; it is throughout diametrically oppoſite to them; except where he ſays, that "employing the Troops on ſo diſagreeable a Service, always gives him Pain." This ſounds, indeed, a little Whiggiſh; but he deſtroys the Merits of it, by adding, in the next Words, "that the Circumſtances of the Times make it neceſſary." His Lordſhip muſt excuſe me, who am not a Whig by Name, and a Tory by Employment, if I contradict him, and ſay, that the Circumſtances of the Times did *not make it neceſſary*; that it was imprudent and unconſtitutional to employ them on ſuch a Service, and ſeems, to ſober-minded People, to have been ſomething worſe. But I ſhall examine this extraordinary Letter of this miniſterial Lord a little further. He deſires the Troops may be "aſſured, that every poſſible Regard ſhall be ſhewn to them, and their Zeal and good Behaviour deſerves it." One would think the Troops had been employed in ſuppreſſing

preſſing *another Rebellion of the* Scots, in favour of the Houſe of STUART; inſtead of killing five or ſix *Engliſh* Subjects, Lovers of King *George*, unarmed, and aſſembled---ſuppoſing it imprudently---either in favour of Liberty, or out of mere Curioſity; and who, if they had not been irritated by ſuch an armed Force, *contrary to the Conſtitution*, would have given no Diſturbance. But I have not done yet with the Letter. The Troops are further to be aſſured, that "in caſe any diſagreeable Circumſtance ſhould happen in the Execution of their Duty, they ſhall have every Defence and Protection that the Law can authoriſe, and this Office [the W-r-Office] can give." Indeed, my Lord, ſhall they ſo? Neither you, as Secretary, nor your Office, nor the Troops, are Part of this Conſtitution: Your Office, and they, are voted from Year to Year; and if this Uſe is to be made of our Troops, both againſt the Letter and the Spirit of the Conſtitution, it is high Time they were diſcontinued, and voted *dangerous to the Subject, and deſtructive to our Liberties.* But of ſo little Value are the *Lives*, as well as the Liberties of the Subject, in the Eyes of this noble Lord, that the killing or wounding them by the Troops, hath no other Epithet beſtowed upon it, than a "*diſagreeable Circumſtance.*" It is, indeed, a Circumſtance ſo very diſagreeable to the People of *England*, that his Lordſhip would do well, inſtead of "mentioning to the —— the Behaviour of the Foot-Guards," to mention to the —— the *Diſſatisfaction* that this Behaviour hath created in the Minds of the *beſt Subjects*, (which is much the greater, becauſe the ———'s Approbation is thus publickly avowed) and that if the ſame Behaviour on the ſame Occaſion is continued, every good Man will dread the Conſequences.

It may be ſome Kindneſs to the Troops to undeceive them in the Aſſurances which the S—— at —— hath given them. A Man who hath gone

through ſo many Employments, and been ſo many Years in Parliament, one would think muſt know, that the Law does not authorize any Defence or Protection of the Troops that are employed in ſuppreſſing Riots, the very employing them in ſuch a Service being againſt the Law. Did his Lordſhip mean then, that the Diſpenſers of the Law ſhould *pervert and abuſe* it for their Defence; and however ſtrictly the Forms of Law were obſerved againſt the Aſſertors of Liberty, yet againſt the Oppreſſors of Liberty, by Force and Arms, by Bloodſhed and Murder, the Forms ſhould be relaxed; and where they could not be diſpenſed with, the Offences ſhould be pardoned? Did his Lordſhip mean ſo? Why then, I would ſay, in our Military Terms of Command, "ENGLISHMEN, *Have a Care.*"

I have for ſome Years foreſeen, and foretold the Public, that this Nation is haſtening a-pace to its Diſſolution. Every Circumſtance that hath contributed to ſuch an Event, are all combined againſt us. There is no Need to recapitulate them; they are well enough known to all thinking People, and who are capable of learning from paſt Events recorded in Hiſtory. If therefore our Miniſters and Councillors of ——— had any publick Spirit, Capacity, or Integrity, inſtead of daring us to do our worſt, as they ſeem to do, by the moſt tyrannical Abuſe of Power againſt the Laws and Conſtitution, they would endeavour to conciliate the diſtracted Minds of the People, to unite the ſeveral Parties into which Favouritiſm has divided us, that all our great Men may co-operate in retrieving the publick Peace and Proſperity. If I was not convinced that Religion had entirely loſt its Hold upon their Minds---an alarming Symptom of our Declenſion! I would recommend a Day of Faſting and Humiliation, to implore the Divine Mercy in averting thoſe national Judgments, which too viſibly hang over our Heads, and which we have but too juſtly and too manifeſtly deſerved. But

But to talk to our great Men of Religion and Publick Spirit, and to our preſent M———s (ſuch as are, ſtrictly ſpeaking ſo called) of Capacity and Integrity, is talking to them all in an unknown Language.

I ſhall juſt obſerve, before I conclude, that it being reported in ſome of the Papers, that the Lord Mayor had ſent for a Party of Guards to do Duty at the Manſion-Houſe; he was ſo juſtly ſenſible of the *Illegality of that Meaſure*, whatever may be thought of it at Court and the War-Office, that (you ſay in your Paper of To-day) he ordered the Publick to be aſſured, "that no Guards were ſent for by him, and that he only called in the Civil Power to aſſiſt his own People in ſuppreſſing any Outrages which might be committed by the Mob.

May 18. AN ENGLISHMAN."

Note the Fifth.

NUMBER I.

Copy of the Coroner's *Inqueſt taken on the Death of* WILLIAM ALLEN *the Younger.*

SURRY. AN Inquiſition indented, taken for our Sovereign Lord the King, at the Pariſh of *St. Mary Newington*, in the County of *Surry*, the 11th Day of *May*, in the eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George* the Third, now King of *Great-Britain*, &c. before *Harvey Aſton*, Gentleman, one of the Coroners of our ſaid Lord the King, of the County aforeſaid, upon View of the Body of *William Allen* the Younger, then and there lying dead, by the Oath of *Thomas Maidman*, *William Weatherly*, *Samuel Barnes*, *Edward Cox*, *Thomas Symons*, *Henry Keene*, *Thomas Warrington*, *James Weſton*, *Henry Brooks*, *Richard Dickman*, *Richard Morris*, *Chriſtopher Reeves*, *George Parry*, *James Stone*, and *Henry Churchill*,

Churchill, good and lawful Men of the four next adjacent Villages to the Pariſh aforeſaid, in the County aforeſaid, who then and there being ſworn, and charged to enquire for our ſaid Lord the King, when, where, and in what Manner the ſaid *William Allen* came by his Death, do ſay, That *Donald Maclane*, late of the Pariſh aforeſaid, in the County aforeſaid, Labourer, *Donald Maclaury*, late of the ſame Place, Labourer, and *Alexander Murray*, late of the ſame Place, Eſq; not having the Fear of God before their Eyes, but being moved and ſeduced by the Inſtigation of the Devil, on the 10th Day of *May*, in the ſaid eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George* the Third, now King of *Great-Britain*, &c. with Force and Arms, at the Pariſh aforeſaid, in the County aforeſaid, in and upon *William Allen* the Younger, in the Peace of God, and our ſaid Lord the King, then and there being, feloniouſly, wilfully, and of their Malice aforethought, did make an Aſſault, and that the ſaid *Donald Maclane* a certain Muſket, of the Value of Five Shillings, then and there charged with Gunpowder and one Leaden Bullet, which Muſket, he, the ſaid *Donald Maclane*, in both his Hands then and there had and held to, againſt, and upon the ſaid *William Allen*, then and there feloniouſly, wilfully, and of his Malice aforethought, did ſhoot and diſcharge; and that the ſaid *Donald Maclane*, with the Leaden Bullet aforeſaid, out of the Muſket aforeſaid, then and there, by the Force of the Gunpowder, ſhot and ſent forth, as aforeſaid, the aforeſaid *William Allen*, in and upon the Breaſt-Bone of him the ſaid *William Allen*, and alſo in and upon the Collar-Bone of him the ſaid *William Allen*, then and there with the Leaden Bullet aforeſaid, out of the Muſket aforeſaid, by the ſaid *Donald Maclane*, ſo as aforeſaid, ſhot, diſcharged, and ſent forth feloniouſly, wilfully, and of his Malice aforethought, did ſtrike, penetrate,

penetrate, and wound, giving to him, the ſaid *William Allen*, then and there, with the Leaden Bullet aforeſaid, ſo as aforeſaid, ſhot, diſcharged, and ſent forth out of the Muſket aforeſaid, by the ſaid *Donald Maclane*, in and upon the ſaid Breaſt-Bone of him the ſaid *William Allen*, and alſo in and upon the Collar-Bone of him the ſaid *William Allen*, one mortal Wound of the Depth of ſix Inches, and in Width four Inches, of which ſaid mortal Wound the aforeſaid *William Allen* then and there inſtantly died. And that the aforeſaid *Donald Maclaury*, and *Allexander Murray*, then and there feloniouſly, wilfully, and of their Malice aforethought, were preſent, aiding, helping, abetting, comforting, aſſiſting, and maintaining the ſaid *Donald Maclane*, the Felony and Murder aforeſaid, in Manner and Form aforeſaid, to do and commit: And ſo the Jurors aforeſaid, upon their Oath aforeſaid, do ſay, That the ſaid *Donald Maclane*, *Donald Maclaury*, and *Alexander Murray*, the ſaid *William Allen*, then and there, in Manner and Form aforeſaid, feloniouſly, wilfully, and of their Malice aforethought, did kill and murder, againſt the Peace of our ſaid Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity: And the Jurors aforeſaid, upon their Oath aforeſaid, do further ſay, That the ſaid *Donald Maclane*, *Donald Maclaury*, and *Alexander Murray*, at the Time of the Felony and Murder aforeſaid, by them done and committed, or at any Time afterwards, had not, nor as yet have, any Goods, Chattles, Lands, or Tenements whatſoever, in the ſaid County, or elſewhere, to the Knowledge of the ſaid Jurors. In Teſtimony whereof, as well the ſaid Coroner, as the ſaid Jurors, to this Inquiſition have ſet their Hands and Seals the Day and Year firſt above written.

SURRY, to wit. The Information of *Lemuel Newold*, of the Pariſh of *White-Chapel*, in the County

of *Middleſex*, taken on Oath this 11th Day of *May*, 1768, touching the Death of *William Allen* the Younger, who ſays, That Yeſterday, about Half an Hour after Eleven o'Clock, he was cloſe to the Door of the *King's Bench* Priſon, and ſaw a Gentleman pull down a Paper from the Wall, that had wrote on it *Wilkes and Liberty*, and he tore it to Pieces, and put ſome of it into his Pocket: The Gentleman then went into the ſecond Houſe beyond the Priſon, at which Time Stones were thrown, and one of the Juſtices called the Souldiers from behind the *Bench*, and a Conſtable ordered me to get off, for the Souldiers were going to fire. He went away, and followed the Deceaſed from the Corner of the Alms-Houſes, to the Corner of *Horſemonger-Lane*; heard a Gun fire, and was told, That a young Man was ſhot. He then returned to the Priſon Walls, and ſaw a Juſtice of the Peace reading a Paper, which he was informed was the Riot Act. He further ſays, he heard the Officer ſay, *Run, and fire upon him*; but does not know who the Officer meant.

Sworn the 11th Day of *May*, 1768, before me H. Acton, Coroner.

The Mark of +
Lemuel Newold.

Surry, to wit. The Information of *Jacob Gilbert*, of the Pariſh of *St. Mary Newington*, Peruke-Maker, taken on Oath the 11th Day of *May*, 1768, touching the Death of *William Allen*, Junior, who ſays, He was ſtanding at his Door about Eleven o'Clock Yeſterday, and he ſaw the Deceaſed ride by on Horſe-back; ſoon after he ſaw ſome Souldiers draw up before the *King's Bench*, and he ſaw a young Man in a red Waiſtcoat throw a Stone, and then run away; then the Officer and four or five Grenadiers follow-

followed after him, and as the Officer paſſed by this Deponent, he heard him ſay to the Souldiers, *Shoot*.

Sworn before me, The Mark of
11th of *May*, 1768, +
H. ACTON, Coroner. JACOB GILBERT.

SURRY, to wit. The Information of *Thorold Lowdell*, of the Pariſh of *St. George*, in this County, Surgeon, taken on Oath this 11th of *May*, 1768, touching the Death of *William Allen* the Younger, who ſays, That the Deceaſed died about Half after Twelve o'Clock Yeſterday; and on examining the Body, found one large Wound, appearing to be a Gunſhot-wound, penetrating the Thorax, and paſſing through, made its Exit behind the Shoulder. In its Way had broken the Breaſt-Bone, Collar-Bone, and Scapula, from which there had been an enormous Effuſion of Blood, from the many principal Veſſels that had been wounded. He makes no Doubt, but this Wound muſt be the Cauſe of inſtant Death. He had alſo in his Left Wriſt a very large inciſed Wound, which had divided the Tendons, paſſing quite through the Wriſt, and eaſily admitted three Fingers.

Sworn the 11th Day of
May, 1768, before me,
H. ACTON, Coroner. THOROLD LOWDELL.

SURRY, to wit. The Information of *Nicholas Twayts*, of the Pariſh of *St. Mary Newington*, in this County, Servant, taken on Oath this 11th Day of *May*, 1768, touching the Death of *William Allen* the Younger, who ſays, That Yeſterday, between the Hours of Eleven and One, he was ſtanding by the Wall of the *King's Bench*, and ſaw a Man throw a Stone, which hit one of the Serjeants in the Face, on which the Officer *ordered* three Grenadiers to purſue that Man, which they did, and the Man ran through

the Crowd towards the Road, and acroſs into *Horſemonger-Lane*, and ſo into the Cowhouſe; and the Deceaſed ran after this Man into the Cowhouſe. This Deponent then ſtood at the Rails oppoſite the Cowhouſe Door, in *Horſemonger-Lane*, and ſaw a Souldier, whoſe Perſon he knows, who ſaid to the Deceaſed, *You are the Man we are looking after.—Damn your Eyes, I have a good Mind to ſhoot you.* Another Souldier behind him ſays, *Aye, do ſhoot him*; and he fired directly. The Deceaſed cried *Oh!* ſtaggered out of the Cowhouſe over the Way under the Rails, and ſaid to a Woman, *I am a dead Man*; ſhe replied, *I hope not*; but the Deceaſed fell juſt within the Room, and died immediately.

Sworn the 11th of *May*,
1768, before me,
H. ACTON, Coroner. NICHOLAS TWAYTS.

SURRY, to wit. The further Information of *Nicholas Twayts*. That *Donald Maclane* is the Man who fired off the Muſket, and killed the Deceaſed: That *Peter Mac Cloughland* did not ſhoot, nor did he hear him ſay any-thing: That *Donald Maclaury* was the Man who ſaid to *Donald Maclane*, *Do ſhoot him*. The above this Deponent maketh Oath of, on having ſeen the above three Men.

Sworn the ſame Day.

NICHOLAS TWAYTS.

SURRY, to wit. The Information of *Thomas Brawn*, of the Pariſh of *St. George Southwark*, Labourer, taken on Oath this 11th of *May*, 1768, touching the Death of *William Allen* the Younger, who ſays, That upon the 10th Inſtant, about three Minutes before Twelve o'Clock at Noon, five Souldiers, with an Officer, knocked at Mr. *Henſhaw*'s Gates, running after one of Mr. *Henſhaw*'s Servants, and the Officer opened the Gate and went in, and the

the Officer and two of the Souldiers went through the Cowhouſe, into the Back-Yard, and *he* followed the third Man into the Cowhouſe; and the ſaid third Man ſtopt *him*, and when *he* turned about, he ſaw Mr. *Allen* come in at the Back-Door, in *Horſemonger-Lane*; and the third Souldier turned about and ſaid to the Deceaſed, *Damn you, you are the Man I was looking for, I'll ſhoot you*; the ſecond Souldier ſaid to the third, *Damn your Eyes, ſhoot him*; and the third Souldier inſtantly fired at him, at within the Diſtance of ten Yards. On this *he* went into the Yard where the Officer was, and *he* ſaid to him, *Sir, one of your Men has ſhot the Son of Mr.* Allen; and the Officer ſaid to the Souldiers, *Damn you, who fired?* The Man that fired, replied, *That his Gun went off at half Cock*; and *he* ſaid, *Damn you, you lie, you ſhot him; I ſaw you level the Piece*; and he deſired the Officer, if he diſputed the Truth of what *he* ſaid, to order every Man to draw his Charge, and then he would ſee who it was ſhot at him; the Officer anſwered *No*, and ordered the Souldiers to follow him out, and they went away.

The Mark of
+
THOMAS BRAWN.

THE Information of *John Bleſt*, of the Pariſh of *St. Mary Newington*, in this County, Gentleman, taken on Oath this 11th Day of *May*, 1768, touching the Death of *William Allen* the Younger, who ſays, That Yeſterday Morning he was ſtanding at the *King's Bench Wall*, and he ſaw many People throwing Stones, and a Company of Souldiers drawn up together three a-breaſt; and there was Mr. Juſtice *Ponton*, Mr. Juſtice *Guillam*, juſt before them, with the commanding Officer by them, the Populace throwing Stones or Dirt; ſome lit on Mr. *Guillam*'s

lam's Head, and Mr. *Guillam* and Mr. *Ponton*, and the Officer, ſaid to the Souldiers, *Fire!* The Souldiers levelled their Muſkets, but did not fire: A Perſon in a red Waiſtcoat crying out, *Liberty and Wilkes for ever*, the Captain (who *he* ſince underſtands, and believes, was Captain *Murray*, of the Third Regiment of Foot-Guards) ran forward, and ſays to the Souldiers, *Purſue them!* which they did, either three or five, this Deponent is not certain which. One or two of the Souldiers purſued that Perſon through the Hay-Market with the Captain; about eight or ten Yards before them *he* ran into the Cowhouſe to ſee the Event, and two Grenadier Souldiers were behind him; the Souldier next *him* preſented his Piece at this Deponent, *he cried* out to him, *What are you going about?* The Souldier cryed out, *Ho!* and paſſed by *him*. *He* followed them into the Cowhouſe, the laſt Man of the two Grenadiers turned about and levelled his Piece and fired, and he ſaw the Deceaſed ſtagger and cry *Oh!* with a Groan, and ſtaggered croſs *Horſemonger-Lane*, and then fell and expired in a Door way oppoſite where he was ſhot. This Deponent further ſaith, that he had been ſtanding in the Crowd an Hour and Half, and never heard the Riot Act read, and believes it was not read.

JOHN BLEST.

SURRY. The Information of *John Okins*, Son of *Thomas Okins*, of the Pariſh of *Saint Mary Newington*, Plain-Maker, taken on Oath the 11th Day of *May*, 1768, touching the Death of *William Allen* the Younger, who ſays, That he was Yeſterday, about a Quarter before Twelve o'Clock, with the Deceaſed upon the *Bank* by the Drapers Almſhouſes, and the Deceaſed ſeeing the Souldiers run, he ran after them; the Deceaſed ran into the Cowhouſe, at the Door in *Horſe-*

Horſemonger-Lane, and he, this Deponent, cloſe behind him; and as ſoon as they both had entered the Cowhouſe, a Grenadier met them, and ſaid to the Deceaſed, *Damn your Eyes, I'll ſhoot you*, and directly fired; which frightened the Deponent ſo, that he fell down, afterwards he got up, and ſaw the Deceaſed reel acroſs the Lane to the Door of *Richard Miles*, and fell down in the Paſſage.

JOHN OKINS.

NUMBER II.

Containing the *Affidavits* before the *Juſtices*, who refuſed to grant a Warrant upon the Verdict given at the *Coroner*'s Inqueſt, till they were over and above convinced by this additional Evidence.

The ſeveral Informations of Joſeph Skidmore, *of* Blackhorſe-Yard *in* Nightingale-Lane, *in the Pariſh of* Saint John Wapping, *in the County of* Middleſex, *Nail-Maker, and* Ann Walters, *the Wife of* Joſeph Walters, *of* Newington-Cauſeway, *in the Pariſh of* Saint Mary Newington-Butts, *in the County of* Surry, *Nail-Maker.*

SURRY. Firſt, the ſaid Informant, *Joſeph Skidmore* for himſelf ſaith, That on *Tueſday* laſt, being the Tenth Day of *May* Inſtant, about Twelve of the Clock at Noon of the ſame Day, this Informant was preſent in *Saint George's Fields*, in the Pariſh of *Saint George the Martyr*, in *Southwark*, in the County of *Surry* aforeſaid, when he ſaw ſeveral Souldiers drawn up under the Wall of the *King's Bench Priſon*, there commanded by an Officer, whoſe Name this Informant is informed, and believes to be true, is *Alexander Murray*, Eſquire, at which Time there were ſeveral

Perſons gathered together near the ſaid Souldiers; and upon ſome Diſputes between the ſaid Souldiers and People, ſome of whom had thrown Stones or Dirt, or ſomething elſe, at the ſaid Souldiers, three of the ſaid Souldiers, with the ſaid *Alexander Murray*, who headed them with a naked Sword in his Hand, came from the ſaid Priſon Walls, and purſued ſome Perſon or Perſons, and croſſed the publick Road in *Saint George's Fields* aforeſaid, leading from *Weſtminſter-Bridge* through the Hay-Market there, and as they were ſo croſſing the ſaid Hay-Market, the ſaid *Alexander Murray* commanded the ſaid Souldiers to fire at the Perſon or Perſons that they were ſo purſuing; and then the ſaid *Alexander Murray* and the ſaid Souldiers croſſed another publick Road, leading from *Newington* to *Blackman-Street*, near *Saint George's Fields* aforeſaid, and all of them entered into the Cowhouſe belonging to *Edward Henſhaw*, in the ſaid Pariſh of *Saint Mary Newington-Butts*, and upon ſeeing *William Allen* the Younger, deceaſed, ſtanding within the Door of the ſaid Cowhouſe, one of the ſaid Souldiers ſaid to another of them, whoſe Name this Informant is informed, and believes, is *Donald Maclane*, there is one of them, *Damn him, ſhoot him*; upon which the ſaid *Donald Maclane*, in the Preſence of this Informant, immediately ſhot off, and fired, wilfully and deſignedly, a loaded Gun, which he then had and held in his Hands, at the ſaid *William Allen* the Younger, deceaſed, which wounded him in his Body, of which Wound the ſaid *William Allen* the Younger immediately died. And this Informant ſaith, that the ſaid *Alexander Murray* was then and there aiding and aſſiſting in the ſaid Murder of the ſaid *William Allen* the Younger. And the ſaid Informant, *Ann Walters*, for herſelf ſaith, That ſhe, this Informant, on *Tueſday* laſt, about Twelve of the Clock at Noon, was in the Hay-Market aforeſaid, when ſhe ſaw the ſaid *Alexander Murray* with a naked Sword in his

his Hand at the Head of ſeveral Souldiers, go through the ſaid Hay-Market, in purſuit of ſome Perſon as ſhe apprehended, when ſhe heard the ſaid *Alexander Murray* ſay to his ſaid Souldiers, " *Damn him, ſhoot him, kill him*;" but what Perſon he meant, this Informant cannot tell; and immediately thereupon the ſaid Souldiers croſſed the ſaid Road leading from *Newington-Butts* to *Blackman-Street* aforeſaid, towards the ſaid Cowhouſe of the ſaid *Edward Henſhaw*, and immediately afterwards this Informant heard a Gun fir'd, and ſoon afterwards ſhe ſaw the ſaid *William Allen* the Younger was dead, whom ſhe was informed was killed by one of the ſaid Souldiers, which this Informant believes to be true.

JOSEPH SKIDMORE.
The Mark of
+
ANN WALTERS.

NUMBER III.

The CONCLUSION *naturally ariſing from the* EVIDENCE.

It is a Circumſtance *very remarkable, and the Reader is deſired to take* Notice *of it, that two of theſe Witneſſes,* L. Newold, *and* J. Bleſt, *nay, a third,* Hudſon, *ſwear, that the* Riot-Act *had not been read in the* Fields *when Mr.* Allen *was murdered in the* Cowhouſe. *There was not therefore, at that Time, any* Pretext, *much leſs* Authority, *from the* LAWS *to commit ſuch* an Act *of* VIOLENCE. *The* Power *therefore which committed this Act, muſt be a* Power aſſumed at Will, *independent of the* LAWS; *but a Power aſſumed* at Will, *or* ad Arbitrium, *independent of the* LAWS, *is an* arbitrary Power; *and if it be ſupported and executed by* military *Force, it is alſo a* military Power. *Therefore it is very evident from*

hence, that Mr. ALLEN *was murdered by an* arbitrary military Power, *as it is expreſſed in the* Title-Page *of this* SERMON.

Such a cruel, and bloody Proceeding, ought to be thoroughly canvaſſed, *and that* ſoon; *otherwiſe, it may remain a dreadful* Precedent, *threatening every* Hour, *and in every* Place, *the* Lives, *amd* Safety *of the* SUBJECTS *of theſe* Kingdoms; *eſpecially if a Criminal charged upon Oath, as an* Accomplice *in the Murder, (which was the Caſe of* Mac-Laughlan, *one of the Souldiers) may be privately diſcharged without a Trial.*

THE *END.*